been no increase in the number of rent cases during the last three years. The details are as under :-

| Year | Pending Cases |
|---|---|
| (as on 31st Dec.) | |
| 1993 | 20618 |
| 1994 | 18784 |
| 1995 | 16223 |

**Captive Power Generation**

100. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether trend of increase in captive power generation from 3,102 MW in 1980-81 to 10,150 MW by 1993-94 is likely to hurt state electricity boards and the domestic consumers;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the SEBs will loss their business from the corporate sector as a result thereof and will have to make up for this by increasing its sale to individual consumers;

(d) if so, whether the real loser will be domestic consumer which can neither set up captive power plant nor avail of Government subsidy like agriculture sector; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (e). Captive power plants (CPPs) are installed by individual industrial consumers, with the consent of the concerned State Electricity Board (SEB) under section 44 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. As prescribed in the Act, the SEBs give consent only after ascertaining that it would not be possible to supply the required energy more economically within reasonable time. Further, the negotiated tariff at which CPPs will supply their incremental power to SEBs will be lower than that supplied by independent private power plants. The power supplied by CPPs will only supplement the supply by SEBs. Hence the question of CPPs hurting SEBs/domestic consumers does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Rural Electrification**

101. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether all villages of hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh have been electrified;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have provided some special funds to State Government of Uttar Pradesh for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which all villages of hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) No, Sir. However, as against the overall average of 76% village electrification in Uttar Pradesh, the level of electrification in the hilly districts of the State is 77%.

(b) and (e). Rural Electrification is an on-going programme. Electrification of remaining villages will depend upon the availability of funds and other necessary inputs.

(c) and (d). Financial outlay and targets for rural electrification for the State as a whole, including the hilly regions, is decided by the Planning Commission in consultation with, inter-alia, State Governments and State Electricity Boards. The plan programme for 1996-97 is yet to be finanlised. Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB) has, however, informed that a sum of Rs.28.79 crores has been provided for the financial year 1996-97 by the State Government on this account.

**Atomic Power Generation**

102. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased be state :

(a) the details of the progress made in atomic power generation during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quantum of atomic power generation and the places, where such generation is being made and the States which are getting its benefits;

(c) the areas in which atomic energy is being used and our rank in the world in this regard; and

(d) the arrangements made to provide update information to the people of the country regarding the works being done in the field of atomic energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) With the commencement of commercial operation of 220 MWe Unit-2 of Kakrapar Atomic Power Project on 1.9.1995, the total nuclear power generation capacity in the country increased to 1840 MWe during the period.

(b) The location of the power plants, quantum of electricity generated during the last three years, and